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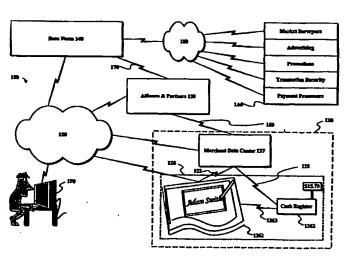
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(54) Title: A POINT-OF-SALE/SERVICE (POS) PORTAL



(57) Abstract: Apparatus and methods for providing a point-of-sale/service-based Internet portal made up of networked, web-enabled point-of-sale/service consumer payment platforms. Methods for merchants to obtain such platforms with advertising subsidies and without traditional hardware-acquisition costs are also described. Further, herein are described apparatus and methods for networking interactive, consumer-payment terminals that allow web-based services in legacy POS environments. A point-of-sale/service (POS) portal (an Internet gateway to consumers) may be created by deploying payment platforms that face consumers and allow them to conduct payment transactions with credit, debit and other methods. These platforms may contain a video display as well as a touch screen and may have software and access to networked services. These platforms may be placed in point-of-sale merchants and point-of-service businesses, replacing existing platforms-debit terminals, for example. By linking a POS platform to an advertising service, the service may access purchasing data (by line item or demographics, for example), which serves to deliver targeted content to the consumer.



A POINT-OF-SALE/SERVICE (POS) PORTAL

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This application claims the benefit of the filing date(s) of the following earlier application(s):

U.S. Patent Application No. 60/137,575, entitled, "A Web-15 Enabled Point-of-Sale Device," filed June 4, 1999, naming Scott T. Allan, Timothy L. Droz, Alexander F. Fraikor, Jeffrey T. Miles and J. G. Stout as inventors, with Attorney Docket No. P-68133/MAK/LM, and commonly assigned to @POS.COM of San Jose, California (formerly PenWare, Inc. of Sunnyvale, California); and

U.S. Patent Application No. 60/141,380, entitled, "An Electronic-Receipts Service," filed June 28, 1999, naming Llavanya Fernando and Aziz Valliani as joint inventors, with Attorney Docket No. P-68207/MAK/LM, and commonly assigned to @POS.COM of San Jose, California.

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This application is a divisional application of:

U.S. Patent Application No. 09/480,883, entitled, "An Electronic-Receipts Service," filed January 10, 2000, naming Scott T. Allan et al. as inventors, with Attorney Docket No. A-65188-1, and under an obligation of assignment to ReceiptCity.com of San Jose, California, itself a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/957,757, entitled, "Method and System for Automated Electronic Receipt of Transactions," filed October 24,

1997, naming Aziz Valliani, Abbas Rafii and Nazim Kareemi as joint inventors, with Attorney Docket No. A-65188/MAK/LM, and commonly assigned to @POS.COM (formerly PenWare, Inc. of Sunnyvale, California), itself a continuation in part of U.S. Patent No. 08/853,955, entitled, "Modular Signature and Data-Capture System and Point of Transaction Payment and Reward System," filed May 9, 1997, naming Aziz Valliani, Abbas Rafii and Nazim Kareemi as inventors, with Attorney Docket No. A-63562/MAK, and commonly assigned to @POS.COM of San Jose, California.

U.S. Patent Applications No. 60/137,575, 60/141,380, 08/957,757 and 08/853,955 are incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

This invention relates to electronic commerce. More specifically, this invention relates to transaction-records depositories for electronic-data warehousing and retrieval and the availability of these depositories and electronic receipts over the web.

Successful world-wide-web ("web") portals appeal to advertisers and other marketers. Such portals provide an advertiser access to large numbers of potential customers targeted according to their buying or browsing interests. For that access, an advertiser will readily pay a web-portal provider.

For the provider of a web portal, the problem becomes one of achieving a scale that provides a potential advertiser with an adequate number of consumer viewers such that the advertiser would pay for access to them.

Turning to a different art, it is believed that worldwide point-of-sale (POS) locations number about seventeen million, eight million of which are in the United States. Retail POS sites account for two million of these locations, and the remaining six million are located in hotels, health clubs, hospitals, commercial banks, health-care providers, insurance agencies,

etc.

20

Electronic cash registers, no-frills card-swipe electronic-fundstransfer units and signature-capture platforms dominate these U.S. POS
locations. A consumer pays presenting cash, a check, a debit or credit

5 card, an electronic-funds transfer card (automated-teller-machine card) or
a smart card. The genesis of prior-art cash registers was, of course, the
receipt of currency. The register evolved to generate a paper transaction
receipt and, still later, to accept and perform the initial processing of paper
checks. With the introduction of debit and credit cards, cash registers

10 evolved still further to incorporate card readers. The card readers are
integral to the main body of the cash register or are distally located closer
to the customer as compared to the register operator but nonetheless
connected directly to the cash register. (In the latter distally located
incarnations, these card readers are termed "stand besides.") Finally,

15 registers today incorporate signature capture mechanisms to facilitate
debit and credit card transactions.

With the introduction of payment by electronic fund transfer, cash registers sprouted stand besides that incorporated not only card readers for debit, credit and EFT cards but also keypads for entry of validating personal identification numbers (PINs).

On a somewhat orthogonal track, the cash registers evolved from paper-receipt generators without any display to their current state: still paper-receipt generators but with simultaneous readout of a (somewhat brief) description of the one item currently being priced along with the price of the item. The stand-beside with the card reader and keypad also includes a small (typically two-line) alphanumeric liquid crystal display (LCD) presenting transaction totals, labels for keys on the keypad and minimal instructions to the consumer on how to proceed.

Estimates of the time a consumer typically spends at various
30 points-of-sale (POS) platforms range from 30 seconds at convenience stores
to 3.5 minutes at supermarkets. Averaging across POS platforms, the

consumer spends 1.7 minutes at a POS. Assuming an average of 30 visits per day for the typical POS, these visits represent 240 million individuals per day captured at POS platforms for 1.7 minutes each time in the U.S. alone.

Accordingly, it is desirable to aggregate POS sites to achieve a scale of consumer viewers such that providing content to the aggregate POS sites becomes economically desirable.

Assuming a 10-second impression and an average cost-perthousand-impressions (CPM) rate of \$25, the U.S. POS platforms alone represent 2.4 billion impressions in one day, for a value of nearly \$22 billion annually.

It is desirable to leverage the installed base of POS devices and enable them with graphic abilities to permit advertising at a POS location, leveraging a captive audience that is in a "spending mode."

Indeed, it is desirable to further leverage the near ubiquity of POS devices by enabling them to present web-based information (including advertising, surveys and promotions) to the customer and to use web technologies.

A portal provider seeking to operate in a retail environment faces the barrier of the installed base of traditional, non-web-enabled POS payment platforms. Merchants are familiar with their traditional platforms and not overly willing to discard the capital investment that they represent. Many large retailers operate in legacy environments with limited technical functionality in their networks and computers. These limitations include older electronic cash registers with limited memory and proprietary operating systems, as well as legacy software and limited-bandwidth instore networks.

It is therefore desirable to extend the life of traditional POS platforms to incorporate web technologies and advanced POS-device capabilities. (This includes placing the web-enabled POS device as a stand beside with limited connection to the non-web-enabled POS

payment platform. The web-based data center associates the stand beside and the traditional POS platform (through the merchant data center).)

Once such advanced capability is signature capture.

5 Advances in signature-capture platforms have made such platforms popular in the industry. However, integrating electronic-signature capture and storage into legacy systems can be both complex and costly.

It is therefore desirable to extend the life of traditional POS platforms by getting them to cooperate with stand besides that incorporate 10 web technologies and advanced POS-device capabilities.

Nearly catholic in merchant-consumer interactions, particularly face-to-face transactions, is the generation of a receipt to summarize and memorialize a transaction. Even where the transaction has otherwise been 15 completely electronic (the purchase of an e-ticket on an airline's internet web site, for example) and even where the business has otherwise automated its operations, the generation of a receipt is necessary for many reasons. Receipts facilitate exchanges, returns and the resolution of disputed charges, for example.

20 With receipts generated for the vast majority of transactions, the presence of so many receipts may be counterproductive. The costs to process, store and retrieve these receipts in a timely manner can force a merchant to adopt policies under which it accepts losses rather than disputes a charge or return.

25

For example, when a customer disputes a credit transaction with his bank, the bank submits a formal transaction-dispute record on paper to the subject merchant. At some appreciably later time, the merchant then faxes to the bank a copy of the paper transaction receipt that the merchant maintains. The delay can frustrate the customer, and 30 the on-again, off-again nature of the transaction investigation is inefficient for the bank.

Accordingly, it is desirable to achieve both of the seemingly conflicting goals of reducing customer-service costs, on the one hand, and improving the quality of service to the consumer, on the other hand.

It is desirable to severely reduce or even eliminate altogether
the costs associated with paper receipts (including labor, storage, retrieval,
transaction disputes and charge back) while nonetheless providing
relatively immediate access to the information contained on such paper
receipts.

The POS payment terminal model 3100, available from the assignee of the instant application, is an example of a prior-art POS device.

Nichtberger et al., U.S. Re-Issue 34,915 (1995) teaches an electronic display of coupons valid for use in a particular store presented to customers in that store. The display presents coupons after the customer inserts a card into the unit. The customer then selects the coupons he hopes to redeem and then proceeds to shop.

The Nichtberger et al. system records the selection and makes information identifying the customer and the selected coupons available to each of the checkout stations in the system. A receipt identifying the selected coupons may be printed for the customer's convenience.

20

After the customer has made his purchases, he presents his card to the attendant at the checkout station. A card reader reads the card. The Nichtberger et al. system automatically credits the customer for the previously selected coupons that correspond to actual purchases against which the coupons are to be applied.

Thereafter, information regarding the redeemed coupon is transmitted to an operations center that then automatically debits the manufacturer who distributed the coupons and credits the supermarket (corresponding to the checkout station) where the coupon was redeemed. (The operations center also enables the initial presentation of video images of the coupons.)

The use of a personal computer (typically an "IBM-compatible personal computer" or PC) as a POS device is known. However, the amount of space available at a POS site is limited and a PC tends to be too big for the available space. Also, a PC customized for POS activities can be costly.

It is desirable, therefore, to better use the limited valuable retail space with POS devices with smaller footprints.

It is desirable to eliminate the expensive magnetic pens used by competitors.

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These and other goals of the invention will be readily apparent to one of skill in the art on reading the background above and the description below.

15 SUMMARY

Herein are described apparatus and methods for providing a point-of-sale/service-based Internet portal made up of networked, web-enabled point-of-sale/service consumer payment platforms. Methods for merchants to obtain such platforms with advertising subsidies and without traditional hardware-acquisition costs are also described. Further, herein are described apparatus and methods for networking interactive, consumer-payment terminals that allow web-based services in legacy POS environments.

A point-of-sale/service (POS) portal (an Internet gateway to consumers) may be created by deploying payment platforms that face consumers and allow them to conduct payment transactions with credit, debit and other methods. These platforms may contain a video display as well as a touch screen and may have software and access to networked services. These platforms may be placed in point-of-sale merchants and point-of-service businesses, replacing existing platforms — debit terminals, for example.

Viewers at a points of sale may be treated as a captive audience. This audience may be reached while in a "spending mode" and may be targeted — by demographics or buying behavior, for example. By linking a POS platform to an advertising service, the service may access purchasing data (by line item or demographics, for example). With this information, the advertising service may deliver targeted content to the consumer — advertisements, promotions, next-visit coupons, for example.

To rapidly delay these terminals and create a large number of captive consumer minutes associated with a portal, these terminal may be heavily subsidized by advertising and other services and provided to merchants without traditional acquisition costs. The subsidy may be so great that there is no cost to a merchant for the terminal. Initialization, monthly network access fees and/or per-transaction service fees may apply.

A POS-portal platform may conduct traditional payment transactions that retailers and service providers demand. The platform may eliminate paper-receipt generation and enable savings therefrom.

A dual-channel connection to the interactive payment
20 platform overcomes the legacy-system barrier. One of the connections,
the traditional connection, may be to the point-of-sale system to capture
and return certain information (line items and return payment-card
information, for example). The second connection may be to the Internet
for transmitting and receiving rich, Internet-based content — advertising
25 and surveys, for example.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating an electronic transaction system 100 incorporating one embodiment of the invention.

30 **Figures 2** and **3** illustrate embodiments of the transaction computer (TC) portion of a web-enabled interactive point-of-sale (iPOS)

device.

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Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating the subsystems of a generalized transaction computer in a POS system.

Figure 5 is a block diagram illustrating an electronic-transaction system that is an expansion of the electronic-transaction system of Figure 1.

Figure 6 illustrates the hierarchy and relative breadth of control of roles.

Figure 7 illustrates the point at which the log is updated in the sequence from searching for transaction details to receiving the same.

Figures 8 and **9** show trees of web pages for the electronic-receipts service according to one embodiment. **Figure 8** shows the web pages accessible from the home page of the service.

Figure 9 shows the web pages accessible from the server of the electronics-receipts service.

Figures WP1 - WP30 are example web pages for the electronic-receipts service, particularly from the viewpoint of a user of the service.

Figures A1 - A3 show the relationship of web pages of Figures WP1 - WP16 and WP20 - WP28 to each other.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

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	ABBREVIATIONS
	Following are abbreviations which may appear in this
	description, along with their expanded meaning:
	eReceipts, electronic receipts.
30	POS, point of sale.
	SIV, secure internet vault.

TC, transaction computer.

TUID, transaction-unique identifiers.

DEFINITIONS

5 Administrator: A manager of group users and users in sites.

Administrator manager: A merchant employee responsible for a site group.

An administrator manager may manage

administrators, users and sites.

Batch:

See "offline."

10 Field map:

See "mapping."

Group guest:

A user that can search and see information from all

sites in a group.

Group user:

See "group quest."

Guest:

A user that can see information from one site. "Guest"

15

and "group user" are used interchangeably.

Mapping:

The use of generic fields in the data-farm database,

which fields are available for a site to use. For example, only Federated uses "STT" to identify a

transaction. The service does not store "STT" as a field

20

but rather gives Federated a generic field and allows

the merchant to refer to it with the store-specific

name.

Merchant:

The store or location entity storing transactional

information in electronic receipts. The user usually is

25

located at a merchant or merchant headquarters site.

Offline:

The store-and-forward model of transferring

information to and/or from the Web host.

Row:

A dictionary of strings. In one embodiment, the row is

the foundation of information transfer for eReceipts

30

objects.

Search service:

The visual and interactive part of the data farm, which

part executes on a web server and browser.

Service administrator: The data-farm person responsible for

administrating data-farm internal data (for

example, site groups, administrator-managers).

5 Site:

A specific store within a site group, q.v. For example,

Macy's store #182.

Site group:

The group of sites that compose a merchant's stores.

Sometimes a client but usually a merchant.

Storage service:

The part of the data farm that stores transactional and

10

consumer information in the databases.

Table:

A dictionary of rows.

Transaction keys:

The keys in a transaction that make the record unique

from all others. In one embodiment of the data farm, the transaction keys are the TUIDs. Each consumer has

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30

his own transaction key (which the data farm refers to

internally as the transaction indexes).

User:

The individual accessing the electronic-receipts

service through a web browser.

20 OVERVIEW

Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating an electronic transaction system 100 incorporating one embodiment of the invention. The system 100 includes one or more merchants 120, optional, intermediate data center(s) 130, a central data farm 140 and a personal computer 190. The system 100 also includes communications links 160, 170 and an internet 180.

Each merchant 120 and some or all of the optional intermediate partner data center(s) 130 communicate over the communications link 160, typically a private network. The optional intermediate partner data center(s) 130 communicate(s) with the data farm 140 using the communications link 170, also typically a private network. (Where no intermediate data center 130 is present, the

merchant(s) 120 and the data farm 140 communicate directly using the then-unitary communications links 160, 170.)

In addition to communicating using the private networks 160,
170, the merchant(s) 120, any optional intermediate data center(s) 130 and
the data farm 140 are each communicatively connected as hosts on the internet 180, allowing any one to communicate with any other one through that internet 180. (The personal computer 190 is viewed as a host on the internet 180, although its actual status is more likely to depend on the directness of its connection to that internet 180, for example, through optional service providers not shown.)

A merchant 120 includes a merchant data center 127 and one or more point-of-sale (POS) systems 126. A POS system 126 and the merchant data center 127 communicate over a communications link 128 (typically a serial link) or a communications link 122. In addition to communicating using the link(s) 128, 122, the POS system 126 is communicatively connected as a host on the internet 180, allowing communication with any other host on the internet 180.

In one embodiment, the POS system 126 includes a portion 1262 that is typically a non-web-enabled cash register (although the 20 portion 1262 may be web-enabled). An optionally web-enabled portion 1261 is herein termed the "transaction computer." A communications link 1263 may communicatively couple the portions 1261, 1262. The web-enabled transaction computer 1261 connects the POS system 126 to the internet 180.

25 The POS system 126 may integrate the typically non-web-enabled ("cash-register") and web-enabled portions 1262, 1261 of the POS payment platform, may maintain them distinct from but directly connected to each other or may only associate the non-web-enabled and web-enabled portions 1262, 1261 of the POS platform (i.e., indirectly connect the cash-register and interactive web-enabled portions 1262, 1261 of the payment platform.) Alternatively, the POS system 126 may omit the non-

web-enabled portion 1262 of the POS platform altogether, as would typically be the case with small merchants 120.

5

An alternative embodiment of the POS system 126 is as a web server where consumers can purchase products.

A walk-through of a typical transaction illustrates the system 100 in situ: A customer of a merchant 120 enters the merchant 120's POS location or web site having the POS system 126. The customer wishes to purchase a selection of the merchant 120's goods.

The customer presents to the merchant 120's sales agent the selected goods. The sales agent identifies each of the selected items, by scanning each past a bar-code scanner (not shown) in the POS system 126, for example. (The currently popular form of marking items for subsequent scanning for purchase is by Uniform Product Code (UPC). The use of UPC is well known in the art and is, therefore, not described herein.) Say, the customer is buying a personal portable Walkman (tm)-type stereo, inter alia.

With each item identified, the POS system 126 and the merchant data center 127 communicate. The result of the communications is that the customer is shown a description of the item last identified, its price, a running total of items identified for purchase so far, a running tax amount, etc. These descriptions may display on the transaction computer 126.

The POS system 126 also communicates with the data farm 140 as the items are identified. The result of the communications is that the customer is presented with content that the data center 140 determines is appropriate for the customer buying the identified items. Because the customer is expected to be at the POS system 126 about 90 seconds, the data center 140 instructs the POS system 126 to display a multiplicity of distinct contents. For example, the customer may see an instantly redeemable coupon for the personal portable stereo that he is currently purchasing. He may see a coupon for the type of batteries that power the

portable stereo he is purchasing. He may see a survey from the merchant 120 regarding service at the merchant 120's store (or web site) or from a manufacturer 130 regarding consumer electronics. He may see an interactive advertisement.

In a batch system 100, items are identified and stored in the merchant data center 127 and bulk (batch) data is communicated to the data farm 140 at predetermined times.

5

20

Each transmitted content encourages the customer to attend to and, as appropriate, to indicate consent to its proposition. For the case 10 of the instantly redeemable coupon, the content encourages the customer to select the coupon by touching an area of the screen of the POS system 126 or clicking on an area of a web page, for example.

Any response to a content is communicated to the data farm 140. The farm 140 may alter the current or any subsequent presentation of 15 content to conform with the response it received. (The lack of a response, which is of itself useful information, may or may not be explicitly communicated to the data farm 140.) Additionally or alternatively, the interactive portion 1261 may be so responsive.

At some point in the transaction, usually after the sales agent has identified all of the items that the customer selected and the POS system 126 has displayed the transaction summary, including a total, the customer presents a form of payment. Where the payment is a credit card, the customer swipes the card through the POS system 126 and signs electronically, allowing the POS system 126 to capture his signature. The 25 POS system 126 forwards the transaction data and captured electronic signature to any of the merchant data center 120, the optional partner data centers 130 and the data farm 140, directly or through forwarding.

Where the customer presents an electronic-funds-transfer card for payment, he swipes the card through the POS system 126 and enters his validating PIN number. 30

After the form of payment has been accepted, the POS system

may ask the customer whether he would like a printed receipt, informing the customer that the merchant 120 will maintain an electronic, non-paper receipt available to the customer at all times (should the customer desire this availability), regardless of the customer's preference for a printed 5 receipt.

On completion of the transaction, the POS system 126 forwards to the data center 140 such additional information as necessary to allow the data center 140 to reconstruct the transaction from its records. (This may happen immediately or later in batch processing.) The data center 140 thus may store data from multiple merchants 120.

Later, the consumer may visit a website to access this receipt for initiating a charge dispute, downloading into a personal finance application, returning an item, reporting taxes, etc. The merchant 120 can also visit a web site to view the receipt.

Where the merchant 120 is a service provider rather than a purveyor of goods, a typical transaction may instead proceed as follows: An estates-and-trusts law firm 120 completes a will for a client. The client executes the will, signing electronically. The will (including the signature) is transmitted to the data farm 140 for storage and for viewing using the client's personal computer 190.

Identification of the customer may occur early in the transaction. This early identification may help target the contents for display to the identified customer.

25 **DEVICES**

15

- Web-Enabled Interactive Point-of-Sale Device

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate embodiments of the transaction computer (TC) 1261 of a web-enabled interactive POS system 126.

Figure 2 is an illustration of a TC 200 of a POS system 126
30 according to one embodiment of the invention. The TC 200 includes a screen 210, a display 220, a touch screen 230 and electronic-signature-

capture system 240, a card reader 250, a CPU 260, memory 270, a pen 2A0 and a stand 290.

The display 220 may be a full or partial VGA, SVGA or XGA display, in some embodiments one-quarter VGA. The display 220 may be monochromatic, limited color or full color, but preferably the last.

The touch system (including the touch screen 230 and its supporting hardware and software) translates contact with the screen 210 into coordinates in the display 220.

The electronic signature-capture system is explained more fully in U.S. Patent Application No. 08/853,955, incorporated by reference herein.

Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating the subsystems of a generalized transaction computer 200 or 300 in a POS system 126. The TC 200, 300 includes a processor subsystem 510, a security subsystem 520, an input subsystem 530, an output subsystem 540, a payment subsystem 550, a communications subsystem 560 and a bus 570. The bus 570 communicatively couples all of the security, input, output, payment and communications subsystems 520, 530, 540, 550, 560 to each other and to the processor subsystem 510.

The processor subsystem **510** includes a CPU **511**, a memory **512** and a bus **513**. The memory **512** includes random-access memory (RAM) **5122** and an optional flash memory **5121**. The bus **513** communicatively couples the CPU **511** and the memory **512** and may be wholly or partly integral with the bus **570**.

The memory **512** includes software (not shown) as follows: a

25 web-directed language processor, a protocols stack separate from or
integral with the language processor, an input/output subsystem capable
of driving ports in the communications subsystem **560** and other drivers as
necessary to operate the input, output, payment and security subsystems **530**, **540**, **550**, **560**. Hyper-Text Markup Language (HTML) and Java

(available from Sun Microsystems of Mountain View, CA) are the webdirected languages currently enjoying the most popularity, while the

HyperText Transmission Protocol (HTTP), Transmission and Control Protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP) are currently the most popular protocols. Extensible Markup Language (XML) and Secure Socket Layers (SSL) are examples of other applicable, popular protocols.

The memory **512** may also include application software (not shown) for processing data from the input subsystem **530**. For example, certain application software can convert an electronic signature that the subsystem **530** captured into its equivalent ASCII character sequence.

5

The input subsystem **530** may include a keypad (not shown), a touch screen 531, a keyboard (not shown) and a voice-recognition system (not shown).

The output subsystem **540** may include a display 541 that is preferably a color liquid crystal display (LCD), a sound system 542 that is preferably a speaker and a bus **543**. The bus 543 communicatively couples the display 541 and the sound system 542 to the bus **570** and may be wholly or partly integral with the bus **570**.

The payment subsystem **550** may include a magnetic-strip reader 551, a smart-card processor 552 and a bus 553. The bus 553 communicatively couples the magnetic-strip reader 551, the smart-card processor 552 and the bus **570**. The bus 553 may be wholly or partly integral with the bus **570**. (In one embodiment, the input system can also handle the other types of payment mentioned herein.)

The communications subsystem 560 includes a serial port 564 that is preferably an RS-232 or RS-485 port, an auxiliary port 563 that is preferably an RS-232 port, a parallel port 562 (preferably a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port), a high-speed communications port 561 and a bus 565. The bus 565 communicatively couples the ports 564, 563, 562, 561 to the bus 570. In some embodiments, the bus 565 is wholly or partly integral with the bus 570.

In some embodiments, the TC **200** includes or supports at least one of the following peripherals (not shown): a check reader, a printer, a

scanner and a system for electronically capturing biogenic content such as fingerprints or retinal images.

The touch pad 230, 531 typically underlies the display 541, although it need not be co-extensive with the display 541. Where, for example, the display 541 is full VGA or XGA and the touch pad 230, 531 is only one-quarter so, that portion of the display 541 over the touch pad 230, 531 may be reserved for touch-pad activities such as electronic-signature capture on an HTML page not otherwise requiring touch-pad support.

- An Electronic-Transaction System

25

Figure 5 is a block diagram illustrating an electronic-transaction system 600 that expands on the electronic-transaction system 100 of Figure 1. The system 600 includes a merchant 120 and a web-enabled data farm 140. The system 600 also includes communications links 160/170 and an internet 180.

A brick-and-mortar merchant 120 includes an interactive POS system 126 (here elided to its constituent TC 1261), a dumb host 121, a smart host 122, a store controller 123 and a corporate server 124, as well as a communications link 128. Each of the POS system 126, smart host 122, store controller 123 and corporate server 124 includes a software agent with sufficient intelligence to communicate with the data farm 140.

A web-based merchant 120 includes a POS system/server 126/124. The POS system/server 126/124 includes a software agent with sufficient intelligence to communicate with the data farm 140.

The merchant 120 and the data farm 140 communicate directly using the communications links 160/170.

- The Data Farm

The data farm 140 maintains a database 141 of one or more of the following and similar documents: transaction records, legal documents, banking records, credit-card records, bills, photographs, consumer data and billing information. The transaction records include receipts useable for tax, warranty or expense-report purposes. The legal documents include documents such as wills, insurance polices and contracts.

The data farm 140 stores the documents in electronic text form

(typically when the document was created electronically as in a word
processor) or in a digital-image form (as results from scanning or faxing, for
example). An electronic signature may accompany any particular
document, and a document (with or without an accompanying electronic
signature) may have an authenticating digital signature. XML is an

example electronic-text format.

In securely maintaining all of these documents important to the consumer, the data farm 140 takes on the nature of a vault. As such, services related to the storage of documents are herein termed "secure internet-vault services."

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- The Merchant Data Center

For the electronic-receipts service, the merchant data center

120 maintains a database 125 of product UPCs, SKUs or like codes, product
descriptions and product prices for products that the merchant stocks. The

25 merchant data center 120 can thus translate a given product code from a
customer-selected product into a product description and a product price.

(The product description is typically not more than ten to twenty characters
in length).

The merchant data center **120** also maintains a database of POS platforms to which it responds. Thus, when the POS system **126** sends a product code to the merchant data center **120**, the center **120** recognizes

that iPOS platform and responds to the same.

The merchant data center 120 includes first, second and third communications ports (not shown) and a processor (not shown). The processor and the first communications port enable communications with the POS system 126 over the communications link 128. The processor and second communications port enable communications with any partners over communications link 160, and the processor and third communications port enable communications over the internet 180.

Where the POS platform is capable, some of this intelligence 10 may reside in the platform.

PROTOCOLS

The protocols enabling the invention are more fully described below.

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- Primary-Channel Priority

As illustrated in Figure 1, the TC 1261 receives input from three sources: the customer, the merchant data center 127 (via the communications links 128, 1263) and the data farm 140 (over the internet 180). As information critical to the transaction (for example, instructions to go into electronic-signature-capture mode) flows over the link 1263, that link 1263 between the merchant and the TC 1261 is herein termed the "primary channel."

As bandwidth necessary on the primary channel to carry the expected command instructions is very low, the primary channel is preferably a low-cost, low-speed channel such as RS-232 or RS-485.

The second channel connected to the TC, the internet 180, carries customer-targeted information secondary to the transaction (insurance claims, loyalty-program details, new credit-card-account offers, for example) and returns customer-supplied information (for example, survey responses, coupon selections and menu choices). As this

information is secondary to the transaction, this channel is herein termed the "secondary channel."

The second channel provides a high bandwidth in order to carry the expected graphics- and/or audio-intensive web information.

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As described above, the TC 1261 displays information from both the primary and secondary channels simultaneously to the customer. In one embodiment, the (second) area of the TC display used for displaying secondary (customer-targeted) information overlaps areas of the TC display used for primary (transaction-critical) information. For example, with 10 the transaction drawing to a close, the customer needs to use the signature-capture portion of the input subsystem 531, but the area of the TC display used for signature capture is actively being used to display an advertisement.

As another example, even where the first and second areas for 15 the first and second channels do not overlap, the CPU **511** may be so involved in the processing of information from the secondary channel, it may not respond to information available on the primary channel in a satisfactory human-factors manner.

The issue then is one of control. The TC 1261 is designed such 20 that information (including instructions) received on the primary channel overrides information (again, including instructions) received on the secondary channel. Thus, the customer and (perhaps more importantly) the customers in line behind the customer do not have to wait for the secondary information processing to complete before the customer 25 completes his business at the POS site.

A real-time operating system in the TC 1261 facilitates this primary-channel priority. When running both the low-speed primary port 564 and the high-speed secondary port 561 from interrupts, giving the lowspeed primary port 564 a higher priority than the high-speed port 561 30 enables the CPU 511 to handle more expeditiously the transaction-critical primary-port data. Similarly, placing the low-speed primary port on

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interrupts while polling the high-speed secondary port enables the CPU 511 to handle more expeditiously the primary-port data.

Giving a low-speed port higher priority than the high-speed port is counter to the general tenets of computer science: Usually, the 5 better use of the CPU 511's cycles is to handle the high-bandwidth channel before the low-bandwidth channel. More data is received per cycle, and the potential bandwidth of the high-speed channel is realized as fully as possible. The counter-intuitive approach nonetheless achieves the ends of the invention.

Significant amounts of data may be available at the highbandwidth channel, data to which the CPU 511 cannot immediately attend. Accordingly, the communications subsystem 560 may include a buffer 566 associated with the high-bandwidth channel in order to capture that available data without involving a CPU 511 committed to higher-15 priority data. Such a buffer 566 helps to realize the high bandwidth of channel 561.

- Electronic-Receipts (e-Receipts) Service

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The electronic-receipts service described herein is a web 20 server-based application that communicates with a client using a webdirected language. Typically, the client is a web browser and the webdirected language is HTML or XML. Among the objectives of the electronicreceipts service are the delivery of the receipt to the browser and a focus on the needs of the merchant.

The electronic-receipts service provides consumer-transaction details from a central database and presents this transaction information to the service user (typically, the consumer that performed the transaction). Transaction information may include the date and time of the transaction, as well as merchant-oriented fields, rendered signatures and line items. The 30 gathering of information may apply to "physical" transaction occurring at a merchant location as well as to cyberspace transactions occurring at an

e-commerce website.

When fully deployed as envisioned, the electronic-receipts service has many users, sites and transactions.

5 — Roles

The electronics-receipt service establishes hierarchical roles for a user. In one embodiment, there are five (5) possible roles: service administrator, administrator-manager, administrator, guest and data.

Figure 6 illustrates the hierarchy and relative breadth of control of each of these roles. In Figure 6, a higher level has control over lower levels. For example, an administrator-manager's control includes and exceeds any control a guest has.

The exception is that all roles — except a service administrator — are able to search for transactions.

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- Data Role

To prevent each user from having to have access to information for every table in its database, the electronic-receipts service uses the data-access roles of "system," "data" and "administration" to facilitate a user's access to data.

The system-data role gives access to the relational-database management system (RDMS) engine to read and initialize the current user's system. It also allows access to update the logs.

The data role has permission to read data tables (for example, transaction, line-item and non-searchable tables).

The administration-data role has permission to read and update information related to the administration of the electronic-receipts service.

--- Guest Role

The guest role has basic access and viewing rights to the electronic-receipts service. The guest role may be used, for example, for short-term access for executives or remote support personnel.

— Administrator Role

The administrator role has the responsibility to maintain group users and users.

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- Administrator-Manager Role

The administrator-manager has the additional responsibilities of maintaining sites and administrators and of handling exceptions. As to the last, if the electronic-receipts storage service has any exceptions, the administrator-manager handles the data corrections and provides the corrected data to the electronic-receipts storage service.

Where the administrator manager does not create administrators, the administrator manager takes on the responsibilities of those absent administrators.

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- Service-Administrator Role

An-electronic receipts-service service administrator has the most control over the electronic-receipts service. A service administrator's responsibilities include maintaining all of the role data, the field maps and administrator-managers. A service administrator's responsibilities also include setting up new site groups and search capabilities.

The administration of site groups includes adding, removing and changing a site group (including adding a field map for a site group) and adding an administrator-manager for a site group. In one

30 embodiment, the service administrator is the only role that adds, removes or changes site groups. It is also the only role that removes sites.

- Security

Security is a prime focus on electronic-receipts service. Most security relating to the transmitted data relies on the Secure Socket Layers

5 Protocol, available from Netscape Communications Corporation (now a part of America Online, Dulles, VA, itself announced to merge with Time Warner of New York, NY) and well known in the art. To protect consumer information, for example, the electronic-receipts service may mask a portion(s) of a credit-card number or apply a grid over a signature. The service may restrict access to user information by requiring a password (matching the user name). Also, as described above, access to database data is restricted by role — in the manner of a need-to-know policy. Merchants can have an administrator that can give access to outside entities to their data, to payment processors, auditors credit-card

15 companies, as a few examples.

- Logging

The electronics-receipt service generates billing events to enable its billing system to assemble information for billing purposes. The billing system charges only once for successive views of a transaction.

A user's viewing a transaction or receipt triggers the billing event reflecting that viewing. Figure 7 illustrates the point at which the billing event is created in the sequence from searching for transaction details to receiving the same. The data in the billing events contain all the information needed to track and bill for the recreation of a consumer's transaction and receipt.

Figures 8 and 9 each show a tree of web pages for the electronic-receipts service according to one embodiment, particularly for the administration of the service. Figure 8 shows the site map to the electronic-receipt service. Users typically start at the Home Page and select pages as desired. Figure 9 shows the site map for the administrator's

access to the electronic-receipts administrative functions, allowing such administrators to look up, add and delete users.

The Appendix attached hereto includes Figures A1 - A3 as well as Figures WP1 - WP30. Figures WP1 - WP30 are example web pages for the electronic-receipts service, particularly from the viewpoint of a user of the service. Figures A1 - A3 show the relationship of the web pages of Figures WP1 - WP16 and WP20 - WP28 to each other. To avoid repetition and clutter, Figures A1 - A3 omit the menu frame at the extreme left of Figures WP1 - WP30 after detailing each version of the menu frame when it first appears. Similarly, Figures A1 - A3 omit the menu bar across the top of the Welcome (Figure WP5) and dependent web pages — after detailing the menu bar when it first appears. Further, Figures A1 - A3 omit self-referential links on a web page: for example, "Home" on the homepage (Figure WP1) and "My Personal Home Page" on the welcome web page (Figure WP5).

Figure WP30, WP29 and WP17 are alternate embodiments of the Receipt-Details webpage of Figure WP8. Likewise, Figure WP18 is an alternate embodiment of the Personal-Reminders webpage of Figure WP14, and Figure WP19 an alternate of the View-New-Receipts Figure WP7.

The Appendix is incorporated herein by reference.

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-- Adding a New Site Group

When the electronics-receipts service adds a new site group, it follows the following processes: The service administrator adds a new site group and adds a field mapping and a super-administrator manager for the site group. The administrator manager in turn adds sites and administrators for the site group. The administrator(s) add(s) users for the site group as necessary and add(s) users for each site in the site group. (Where an administrator manager does not add an administrator, the administrator manager takes on the role of such an administrator.)

— Configuring a Site

The electronic-receipts service provides a new site with its site identification ("site ID"). The new site stores its site ID into a location that the machine may use when talking to the electronic-receipts service. The site may get the site ID manually (that is to say that the administrator himself seeks the site ID from the electronic-receipts service), or the site may get the site ID automatically. In the latter case, the site accesses an electronic-receipts-service service. The machine contacts the service, gives it its site name and requests a site ID. (The machine may encrypt the site ID before storing the same.)

- The Electronic-Receipts Storage Service

The electronic-receipt storage service receives transaction
15 information from a POS platform or bulk data transfer (i.e., batch) from a
merchant and stores the information in the data farm, typically in a
relational-database management system (RDBMS).

The electronic-receipts service may indirectly store the information. An electronic-receipts transaction service listens for transaction messages. The transaction service disassembles the message and stores the data into a database.

Where there is no temporary database the data is incorporated into the permanent database. Exceptions in either processing (temporary or non-temporary) the merchant or the data farm handles automatically.

The transaction service may be a combination of two services: a temporary-database service and a permanent-database service. When the transaction service gets a message, it tells the temporary-database service which then stores the data into a temporary database.

The electronic-receipts service periodically merges the temporary-database data with the real electronic-receipts-service

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database. This merge happens since batch processing also feeds data into the temporary-transaction database. This merge and store is the function of the permanent-database service.

A site and the electronic-receipts service may communicate 5 using messages that are name-value pairs. The following is an example of a transaction communication used to create a transaction table:

> SiteID=981&TUID1=8171123&TUID2=0&TranType=0&PayType=1&AcctN um=4430928209&ExprDate=1999/12/02&...

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The temporary-database service splits the name-value pairs apart and places the data into an SQL-server table.

The set of names for such transaction-table name-value pairs may include the following: SiteGpID (the site group ID), SiteID (the site ID), 15 TUID1 and TUID2 (transaction unique identifiers), TranType (the transaction type), DeptID (the ID of the department where the transaction occurred), AcctType (the account type), AcctNum (the account number), ExprDate (the expiration date of the card), AuthCode (the authorization code), AuthSrc (the ID of the authorizer), MerchID (the merchant ID), DateStmp (stamped date and time), and Customer_Signature. The set of names also includes site-defined names mapped to generic fields.

Of the foregoing, the electronic-receipts service requires a site to provide the SiteID, TUID1, TUID2, TranType and AcctType pairs. The service itself provides the SiteGpID pair. The remaining pairs the site itself 25 provides at its option.

The transaction type may be a sales, return or void. The department ID may be unspecified or one of a dictionary of department IDs. The account type may include credit card, cash, debit card, check, smart card or unspecified. The account number is the number of the 30 customer's payment card, checking account, proprietary card, etc. The ID of the Authorizer is, for example, NPC, FirstData or unspecified.

The service maintains a table of line items. The set of names for line-item-table name-value pairs may include the following: TUID1, TUID2, LineNum (the line number for each item in a transaction), Descr (the description of the item), SKU (stock keeping unit), UPC (the Universal 5 Product Code for the item) and DeptID.

Of the foregoing, the electronic-receipts service requires a site to provide the TUID1, TUID2 and Descr pairs. The service itself generates the LineNum pair. The remaining pairs the site itself provides at its option.

The permanent-database service periodically looks at the 10 temporary-database data and merges the information into the electronicreceipts service permanent database. It may add to the data (for example, SiteGpID) and split the data as necessary (customer payment information, for example). It also processes exceptions by logging all bad data with a comment for handling at a later time.

The permanent-database service may back up and then lock the temporary database. The permanent-database service reads the first record and validates field names. (Of course, the INSERT() function for the permanent database typically performs its own field validation.) The service uses the SiteID to find the SiteGpID. The service splits data apart 20 and inserts a transaction record, creating an exception record as necessary. A payment record is inserted, again with an exception record created as necessary. The service updates the log for the billing system.

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If the table is not locked, the record is deleted and the service moves on to the next record. If the table is locked, the service clears the 25 table at the end of the merge.

In an alternative embodiment, the permanent-database service again backs up and then locks the temporary database. The service uses the SiteID to find the SiteGpID. The service splits data apart (Trans and Payment). The service runs an INSERT() or BATCH_MERGE() 30 against the temporary table into the split-data tables, with exceptions recorded as necessary. The temporary table is then cleared. This

alternative embodiment has the advantage of speed.

- The Electronic-Receipts Search Service

The search service allows an electronic-receipts-service user to search the electronic receipts data base. The search service handles presentations to the user. Broadly speaking, the search service involves all that the user sees and interacts with.

A user logs in before using the electronics-receipt service. This allows the electronics-receipt service to authorize, authenticate and validate the user. Once logged in, the service determines the user's role and routes the user routed to the appropriate pages.

-Electronic Advertising and Market Research

The TC **200**, **300** displays graphical content (including targeted advertising) to customers. This may include dynamic offers for goods that a consumer may purchase and have shipped to his home. The data farm **140**'s access to purchasing data by line item or demographics enables the farm **140** to target content to a particular consumer.

The TC **200**, **300** engages the customer to extract information 20 such as customer-survey responses.

At the other end, namely, at the computer 190, the electronic receipts or secure internet-vault services may display content (including graphics and targeted advertising) to the consumer. A service may target the content based upon the consumer's demographics, stated preferences, purchasing history or inventory of documents in the secure internet vault, based upon any method for determining that particular information is more likely to be relevant to the consumer than other information or based upon consumer-ignorant methods, including random selection.

Merchants and advertisers may subsidize the cost of the electronic-receipts and secure internet-vault services, although a service

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may assess a consumer a fee for storing data above a predetermined amount. Also, a service may charge network access fees —monthly, for example — or per-transaction service fees.

5 - The Secure-Internet-Vault Service

A consumer may register for advance notice of special events or for reminders of special occasions. "Special events" are events of which the consumer would typically not have knowledge, while "special occasions" are dates which the consumer supplies to the service. The service may remind the customer of a special occasion, and given the type of occasion (birthday, graduation, twenty-fifth anniversary, for example), recommend gifts for the occasion.

A consumer may register to receive bids from merchants desiring to sell to the consumer. For example, where the consumer maintains his automobile insurance policy in the secure internet vault, the service may note its expiration date, type of vehicle, address, age of driver(s) and other profile information. With the consumer's permission, the service provides this profile information to interested insurers who then provide bids to the consumer. The consumer then may select from the resulting bids. (Of course, the consumer can manually provide profile information. The operator of the services' site may take a commission from the winning merchant.)

Prior-art services represent multiple merchants and permit a consumer to shop among these merchants. With the instant invention, a consumer permits the merchants to present to him, and an individual merchant determines whether it meets the consumer's buying criteria. This invention schema saves the consumer's time.

- Expanded Illustration

With the descriptions of devices and protocols given herein, a more detailed version of the illustrative overview walk-through follows: A customer of a merchant 120 enters the merchant 120's POS location or web site having the POS system 126. The customer wishes to purchase a selection of the merchant 120's goods.

The customer presents to the merchant 120's sales agent the selected goods. The sales agent identifies each of the selected items, by scanning each past the bar-code scanner (not shown) in the POS system 126, for example. The "cash-register" portion 1262 enters the UPC information of the item into its RAM. As before, the customer is buying a personal portable Walkman (tm)-type stereo.

With each item identified, the POS system 126 and the

15 merchant data center 127 communicate over the link 128. The "cashregister" portion 1262 presents the item's UPC information to the merchant
data center 127.

The merchant data center 127 responds with the item's description and price. The POS system 126 shows the item description and price to the customer, possibly along with a running sum of items identified so far, a running tax amount, etc, in a first area of its display. This first area is typically the display of the "cash-register" portion 1262.

The merchant data center 127 and the data farm 140 communicate as the items are identified. The data center 127 forwards the UPC product information over the internet 180 (or other communications link) to the data farm 140. The farm 140 determines what content graphics to show the customer buying the item with the received UPC product information (and buying any other items associated with this transaction).

The data farm **140** communicates with the TC **1261** as the items are identified. The TC-data farm communications use the internet 180. The farm **140** relays to the TC **1261** the content it determined to show the

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customer.

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With the customer expected to be at the POS system 126 for 90 seconds, the data center 140 forwards to the TC 1261 a multiplicity of distinct content graphics, say, a coupon for the personal portable stereo 5 and a coupon for batteries for the portable stereo. The data farm 140 presents these to the TC 1261 in HTML and/or Java (tm) (that is to say, some predetermined web-directed language(s)), and the TC 1261 converts the HTML/Java (tm) instructions into a (multi-)media presentation for the customer on a second area of the display. This second area is typically the 10 display 220 of the transaction computer.

The data farm 140 may divide this second area so that multiple contents are visible to the customer simultaneously. An acceptable way of implementing these multiple sub-divisions is using frames, as is known in the web-browser art. Indeed, one frame may present content that the non-15 web-enabled "cash-register" portion 1262 of the POS system 126 forwards while another frame may present content that the web-enabled TC 1261 forwards.

In one embodiment, the multiple content graphics are all presented substantially simultaneously to the customer. In another 20 embodiment, subsets of the multiple content graphics are presented over time. (The POS system shows each subset for a predetermined period of time.) In the degenerate case, the subsets consists of exactly one content graphics, and the multiplicity of content graphics is presented serially.

The data farm 140 may form an expectation for the amount of time the customer will spend at the iPOS platform and develop a multiplicity of content graphics accordingly. However, the data farm 140 typically will not know the actual amount of time beforehand. It may be shorter than the expected 90 seconds. In this situation, the TC 1261 may not have enough time to present all of the multiplicity of content graphics 30 received from the data farm 140.

On the other hand, the customer may spend longer than the

expected 90 seconds at the POS system 126. In this situation, the TC 1261 may have more time than necessary to present to the customer all of the multiplicity of content graphics received from the data farm 140. The TC 1261 may re-present some or even all of the multiplicity of content 5 graphics.

The information that the data farm 140 directs the TC 1261 to present may be only visual information, only audio information, or a combination of visual and audio information. Indeed, in one embodiment, the data farm 140 views the TC 1261 as a fully capable web browser and directs the TC 1261 as any web content provider would direct a web browser. (A particularly useful piece of content is an attention-grabbing burst of sound – possibly with an animated visual – that draws the customer's eyes to the display of the TC 1261.)

appropriate communication, the TC 1261 informs the data farm 140 that the user has not responded to any of the content received from the farm 140 and that the transaction is continuing (that is to say, the user is still at the POS system 126). The data farm 140 then determines that the next content to forward to the TC 1261 is, say, a survey question or a series of survey questions from the merchant 120 or from the manufacturer 130 regarding consumer electronics. (The farm 140 has previously received the survey from the manufacturer 130, possibly over the internet 180, or gets it as it needs it from the manufacturer 130 or other participant 1A0 over the internet 180.) The farm forwards the survey in the web-directed language to the TC 1261.

The TC converts the instructions from the farm **140** into a presentation for the customer. Disinclined to accept coupons but inclined to complete surveys, the hypothetical customer uses, say, the touch screen portion **531** of the TC input subsystem **530** to complete the survey question(s).

As the survey is being completed or after the customer

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indicates that the survey question(s) has (have) been completed (or possibly both), the TC 1261 communicates to the data farm 140 the consumer's response to the survey results. The farm 140 may after any subsequent presentation of graphics content to conform with the response 5 it received.

For example, the customer may have indicated on the survey that he is interested in new personal-stereo technologies. The data farm 140 forwards to the TC 1261 an advertisement for an MP3 player and for a DAT player. The TC 1261 displays these advertisements in the second area 10 **220** of its display.

All the while, the sales agent continues to identify items for purchase into the system 100. Where, for example, the agent identifies a large pack of batteries subsequent to identifying the personal stereo, the data farm 140 may determine that content regarding a coupon for 15 batteries is inappropriate. The farm 140 then re-instructs the TC 1261 not to display the content for batteries previously forwarded.

The graphics content encourage the customer to select the coupon by touching an area of the screen of the TC 1261 (or otherwise indicate consent).

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After the sales agent has identified all of the items that the customer selected and the POS system 126 has displayed the transaction summary, including a total, the customer presents a form of payment. Where the payment is a credit card, the customer swipes the card through the transaction computer and signs electronically, allowing the TC to 25 capture his signature. The POS system 126 forwards the captured electronic signature to any of the merchant data center 120, the optional partner data center 130, the data farm 140 and participants 1A0, directly or through forwarding.

Where the customer presents an electronic-funds-transfer card 30 for payment, he swipes the card through the TC of the POS system 126 and enters his validating PIN number.

After the form of payment has been accepted, the POS system asks the customer whether he would like a printed receipt, informing the customer that the merchant 120 will maintain an electronic receipt available to the customer at all times, regardless of the customer's preference for a printed receipt.

Later, while using the computer 190, the consumer may visit a website enabling him to retrieve, view, verify and correct his transactions (physical or virtual). The consumer may access the receipt for the above transaction in order to initiate a charge dispute, download it into a personal finance application, return an item, report taxes, etc. The consumer's choice of websites includes the website of the merchant 120 and the website of the electronic-receipts service.

The website of the merchant 120 is "hot linked" to that of the electronic-receipts service: Clicking on a link (or entering the URL) for the merchant 120's electronic-receipts service sends the consumer onto the website of the electronic-receipts service of the data farm 140. Some information as to how the consumer came to be on the electronic-receipts service website comes along with the consumer. (Alternatively, the merchant website may provide forms for the consumer to complete and submit the forms for the electronic-receipt service to process and provide a response, unbeknownst to the consumer.)

One piece of that information is the identity of the merchant from whose website the consumer came. The electronic-receipts service uses this merchant-identity information to limit the activities of the consumer to activities related to the identified merchant – or, at the least, to activities not related to competitors. For example, the consumer may view receipts of his transactions with the identified merchant, may get refunds from the identified merchant, may re-order items from the identified merchant and may order parts or accessories for a selected item, but the consumer may not view receipts of transactions with merchants in competition with the identified merchant, cannot get refunds from these competitors and

cannot re-order items from these competitors. Similarly, the consumer may see advertisements from the identified merchant but does not see advertisements for competitors of the identified merchant.

When the consumer comes directly to the website of the

5 electronic-receipts service, that is to say, without arriving via a hot link, his
activities are not so restricted. He may, for example, see information about
(including receipts for) all of his transactions. These transactions may
include transactions from a merchant A and any number of merchant A's
competitors. Likewise, advertising directed to the consumer may include
advertising from a merchant A and advertising from a competitor of
merchant A.

The consumer optionally directs the translation of the transaction data into a format for personal-finance or spreadsheet software on his personal computer 190 and downloads the transaction data onto the computer 190. The consumer thus saves time in tracking his personal spending or in creating expense reports. (Quicken®, Microsoft Money® and Excel®are examples of personal finance and spreadsheet applications.)

While the above description of the electronic-receipts service is

20 more from the consumer's point of view than the merchant's, a routine
practioner in the art will readily realize the invention's applications in the
merchant's environment. For example, the electronics-receipt service
provides benefits for the merchant as well. The service provides storage
and administration of (all of the merchant's) transaction data, which data

25 the merchant can access for its use when needed. By offering the data to
the consumer, the service relieves the merchant of many customer-service
tasks that it would normally need to provide.

As illustrated, the service provides the merchant an opportunity to re-market goods and services to the consumer in a very targeted
30 manner as he accesses transaction from activities on the merchant or service's site. The merchant may sell complimentary goods and services

like warranty extensions and maintenance plans.

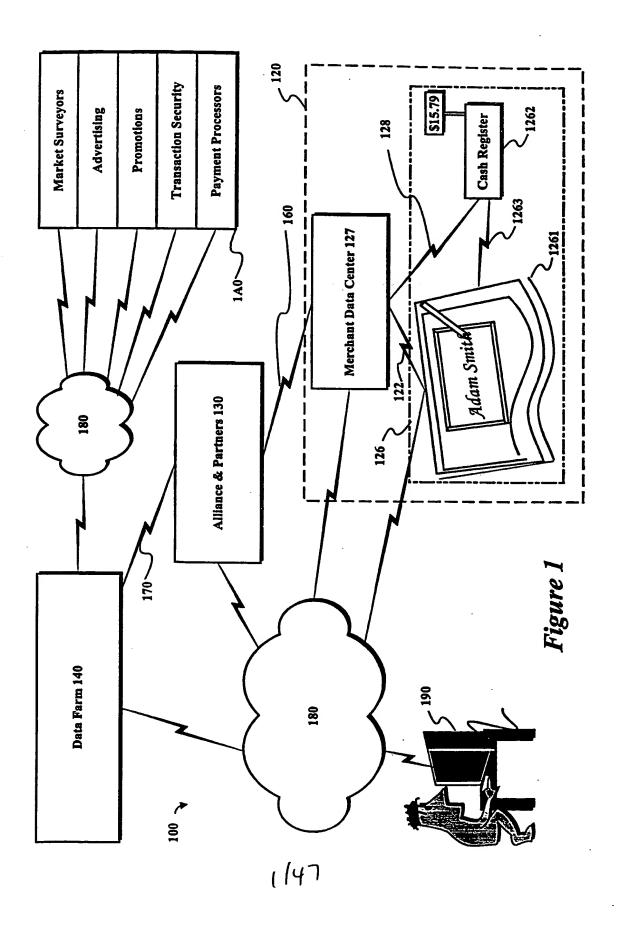
Indeed, the invention now being fully described, many changes and modifications that can be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claims will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art.

This specification incorporates by reference all publications and patent applications mentioned herein, to the same extent if the specification had specifically and individually incorporated by reference each such individual publication or patent application.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1	•	1.	A portal comprising:
2.		first c	and second point-of-sale/service (POS) platforms; and
3		асо	mmunications link, communicatively coupling the first and
4	seco	nd PO	S platforms.
1		2.	The portal of claim 1 , wherein the first POS platform
2	comprises		
3		a vid	leo display.
1		3.	The portal of claim 1, wherein the first POS platform
2	further com	prises	
3		a tou	uch screen.
1		4.	The portal of claim 1, wherein the first POS platform
2	comprises		
3		a vid	eo display; and
4		a tou	uch screen.
1		5.	The portal of claim 1 , wherein the first POS platform
2	comprises		
3		a first	and second communications channels, the first channel
4	to co	mmur	nicate traditional POS platform information and the
5	seco	nd cho	annel to communicate rich, internet-based content.
1		6.	The portal of claim 1 , wherein the communications link
2	comprises		
3 .		the in	nternet.

1		7.	A method for creating a POS-based portal, the method
2	comprising:		
3		offe	ring point-of-sale/service (POS) platforms at subsidized cost
4	and		
5		com	municatively coupling the POS platforms by means of the
6	Intern	et.	
1		8.	The method of claim 7, further comprising the step of
2		com	municatively coupling a first of the POS platforms at a POS
3	locati	on w	ith a legacy POS platform at the same POS location.
1		9.	The method of claim 7 , further comprising the step of
2		com	municating content to the first POS platform.
1		10.	The method of claim 9, wherein the step of
2	communico	ating :	content comprises
3		com	municating content targeted to a consumer at the first
4	POS p	olatfo	rm.



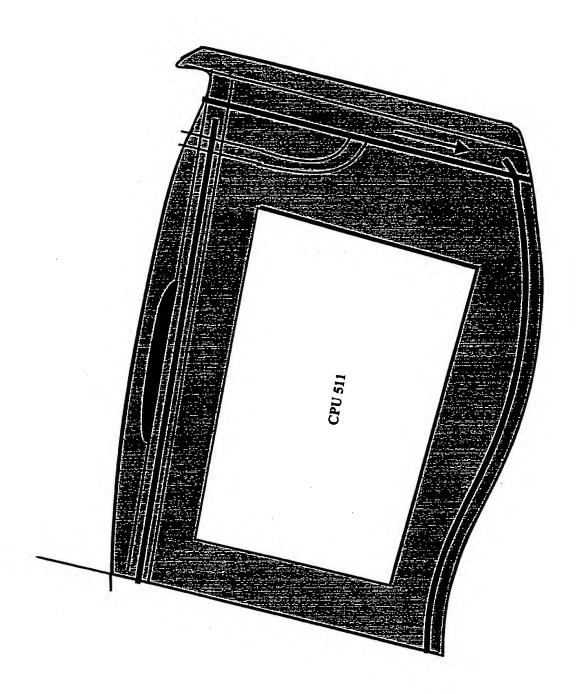


Figure 2

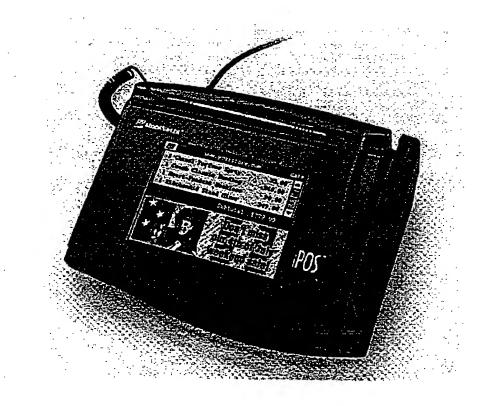
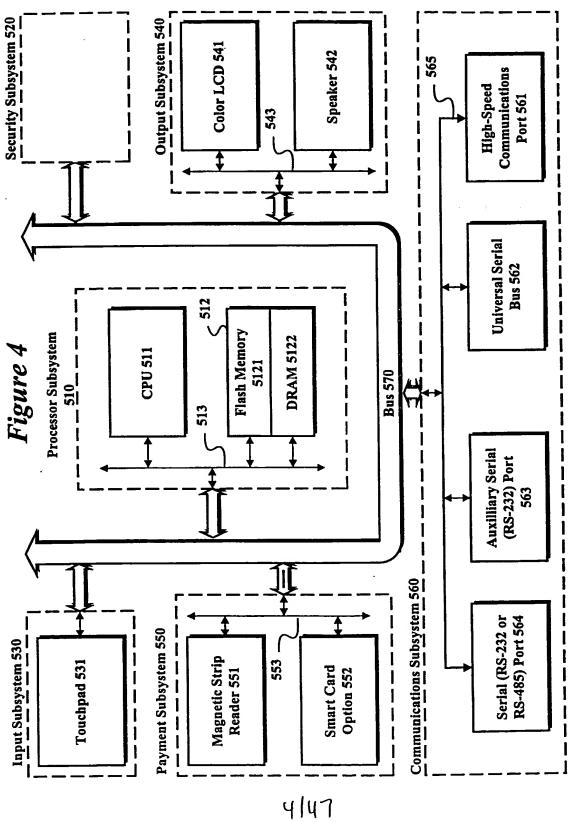
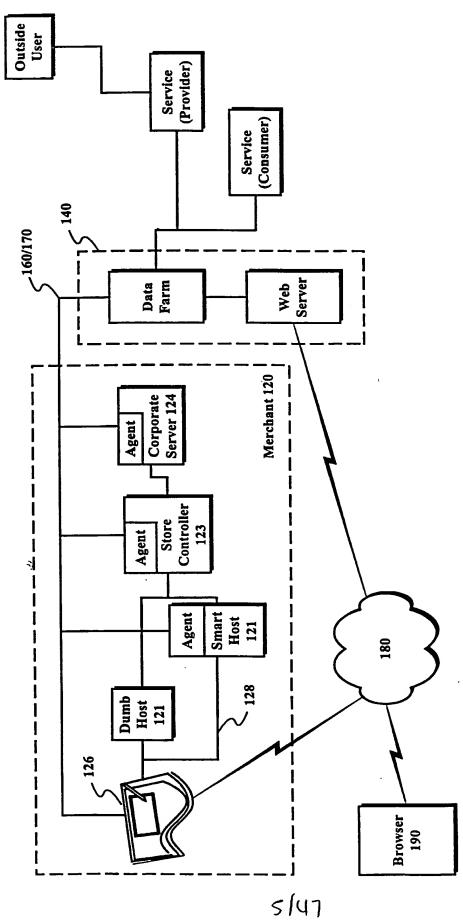


Figure 3 3(47

PCT/US00/15369





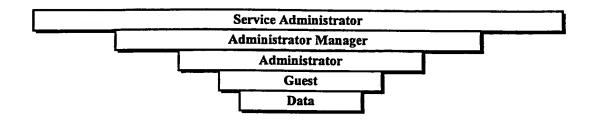
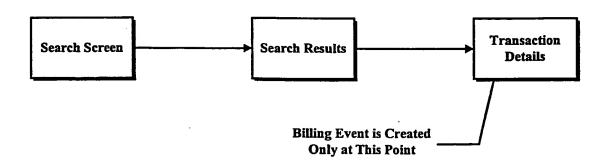
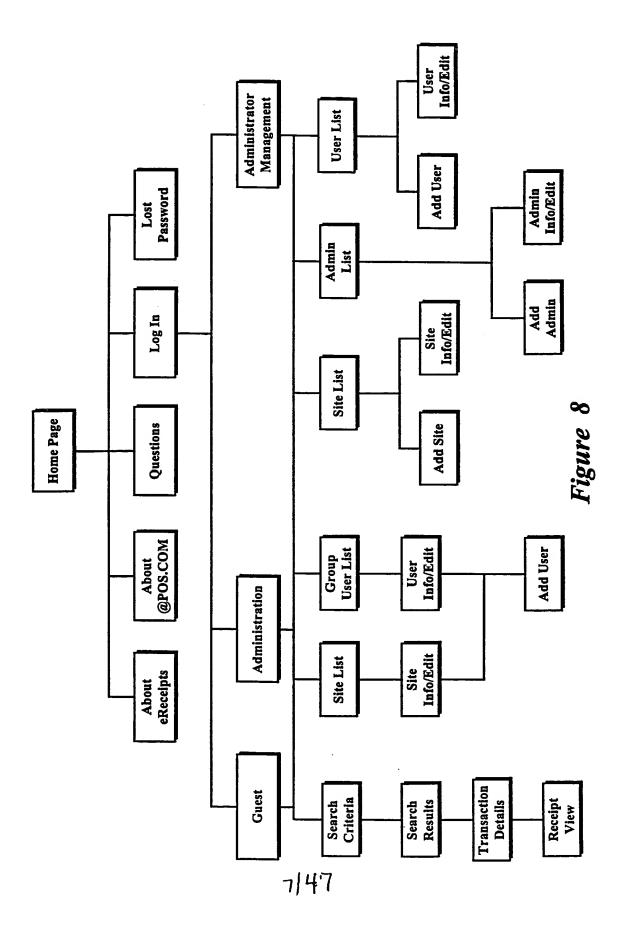


Figure 6





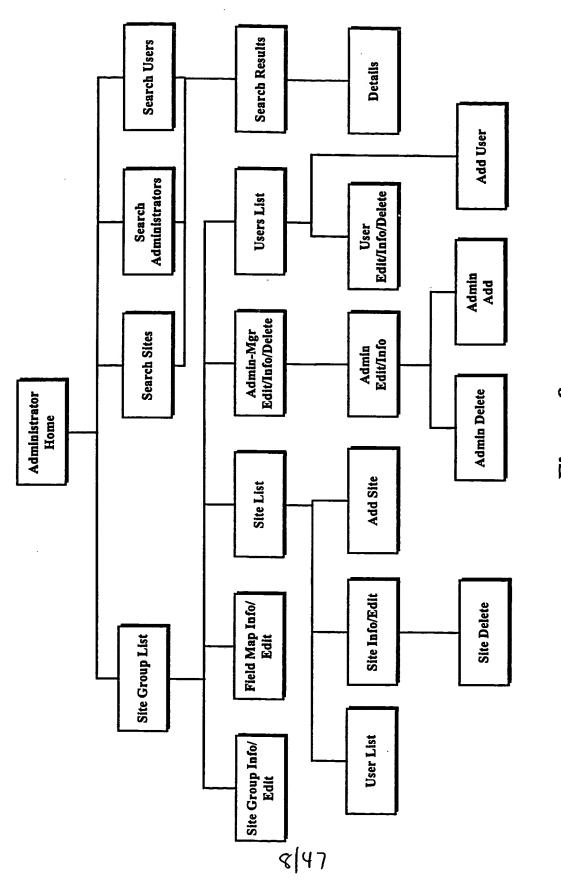
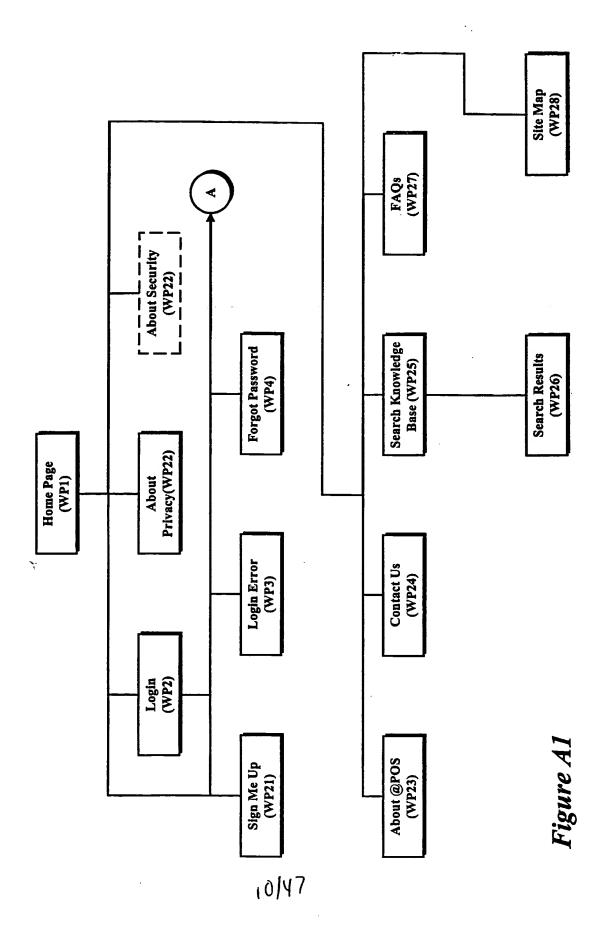
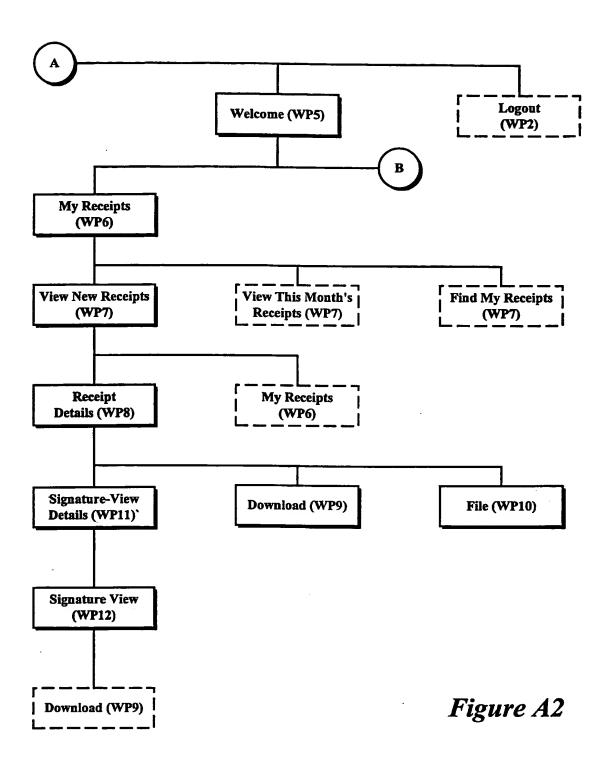


Figure 9

APPENDIX



PCT/US00/15369



PCT/US00/15369

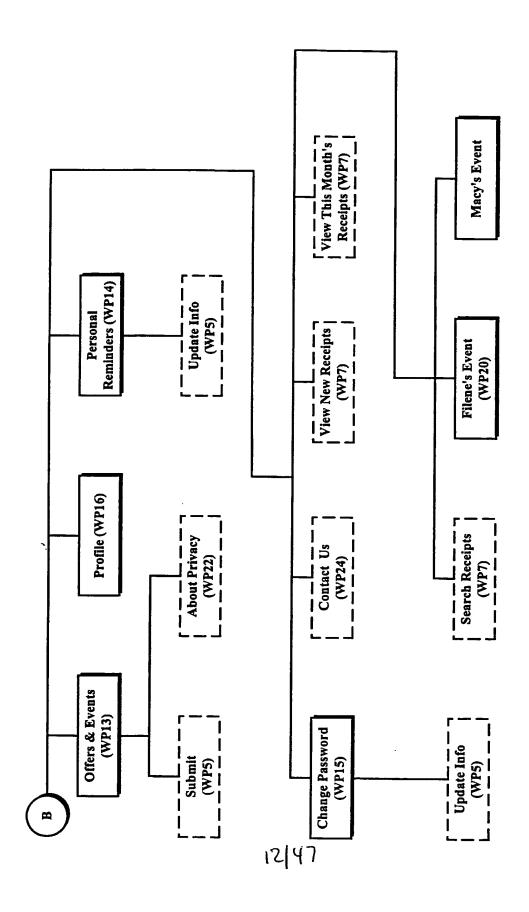


Figure A3

www.receiptcity.com

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Welcome to ReceiptCity, the web's leading site for electronic receipts (e-receipts) and your personal e-receipts vault. At this site you can,

- Store and quickly find your e-receipts and register your favorite cards Download transaction data into leading Personal Finance applications such as Quicken View original receipt images if you have questions about a purchase See special offers designed to save you time and money

With ReceiptCity, you'll never misplace important receipts again. ReceiptCity is currently working with leading retail stores, online merchants and other companies to send receipts to ReceiptCity for you to access.

By signing up now, you can ensure your receipts are Ensuring Security identified as these merchants come online later this year. By signing up, you can also tell us which retailers and online merchants you'd like to get e-Receipts from here.

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User name	
Password	
	[ENTER]

Forgot Your Password?



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View My Receipts and Special Offers Could not log you in. Wrong user name or password!

New User?	[SIGN ME UP]
User name	
Password	
	(ENTER)

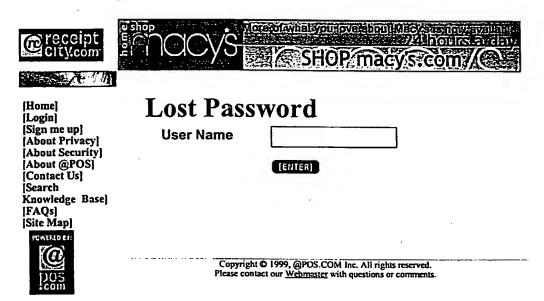
Forgot Your Password?



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My Main Page | Logout

Welcome: Chris

View New Receipts View This Month's Receipts Search Receipts

Events

A large shipment of suits just arrived at Filene's Basement Macy's White Sale

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Figure WP5

[My Receipts] [Offers/Event]

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My Main Page Logout

|My Receipts| |Offers/Event| |Profile| |Personnel |Reminders| |Change |Password|



Receipt Search

View New Receipts

Receipt Category

View This Month's Receipts

This page allows you to find receipts by entering search criteria. Select the receipts you wish to locate. Hint: Enter no criteria to see all of your receipts (only the first 300 will be displayed).

Merchant	-			
Card Number		About	Drivacy	
Card Type	-	Th		
	On/After Mor	ith:	Day:	Year:
Data Panes	-		-	-
Date Range	On/Before Mo	nth:	Day:	Year:
	-]	-	-
	Operator	Value 1	Value2	
Receipt total	=	7		
	Note: Value2 is	only used for I	Between and N	lot Between operation

[FIND MY RECEIPTS]

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My Main Page | Logout

[My Receipts]
[Offers/Event]
[Profile]
[Personnel
Reminders]
[Change
Password]
[Contact Us]



Results

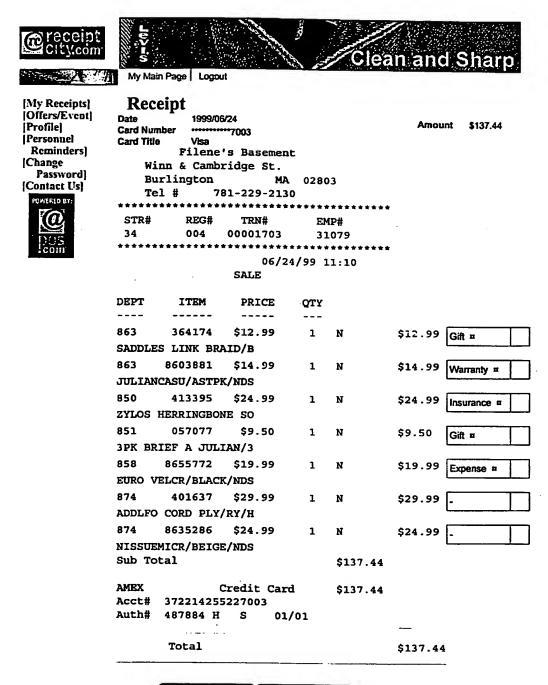
View Details	Date	Card Number	Total	Store Number	Description	Card
Receipt	1999/05/22	7003	\$6.08	41806	Texaco	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/13	*********7003	\$14.14	25825	Texaco	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/24	**********7003	\$12.48	48272	Гехасо	Visa
Receipt	1999/06/03	**********3670	\$12.31	3233234	Техасо	Visa
Receipt	1999/06/24	*********7003	\$137.44	M .	Filenes Basement	Visa
Receipt	1999/06/04	**********7003	\$49.97	17	Filenes Basement	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/20	***************************************	\$32.00	10	Kroger	Discov
Receipt	1999/06/05	*********7003	\$93.33	i I	Home Repair	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/07	*********7003	\$61.09	9	Home Repair	Visa
Receipt	1999/06/10	**********3670	\$33.54	18	Home Repair	Visa
Receipt	1999/06/03	3670	\$6.07	9	Home Repair	Visa
Receipt	1999/06/04	*********7003	\$6.33	\$ 27	Home Repair	Visa
Receipt	1999/06/05	***********3670	\$63.30	25	Home Repair	Visa
Receipt	1999/06/10	**********7003	\$30.9	27	Home Repair	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/22	7003	\$118.37	13	Home Repair	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/05	*********7003	\$4.19	76	Home Repair	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/22	******2000	\$31.0	230	Macy*s East	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/31	2000	\$40.1	6441	Macy*s East	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/27	******2000	\$69.1	203	Macy*s East	Visa
Receipt	1999/06/23	******2000	\$168.3.	\$457	J.Miles	Visa
Receipt	1999/07/07	******2000	\$893.03	\$845	J.Miles	Visa
Receipt	1999/05/15	************0476	\$157.11	\$6	Kroger	Discov
Receipt	1999/06/06	*************0476	\$7.59	dio	Kroger	Discov

[RETURN TO SEARCH]

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|My Receipts| |Offers/Event| |Profile| |Personnel |Reminders| |Change |Password| |Contact Us|



Successfully Filed

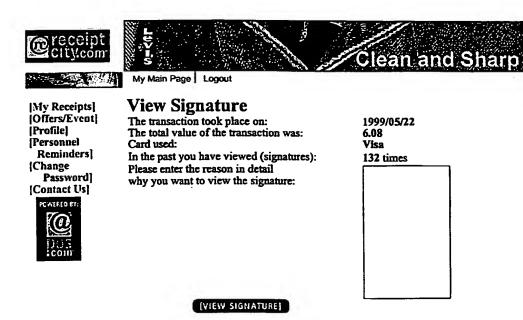
Your receipt has been successfully filed under the specified category. Click your browser's back button to go back to your receipt.



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Amount \$137.44

My Main Page | Logout

[My Receipts] [Offers/Event] Profile [Personnel Reminders] (Change Password] [Contact Us]

-	- 4
Ker	eipt
1/0/	-CIPI

Date 1999/06/24 **Card Number**

Card Title Visa

Filene's Basement

Winn & Cambridge St.

Burlington MA 02803

781-229-2130 Tel #

STR#	REG#	TRN#	EMP#
34	004	00001703	31079
*****	******	*******	******

06/24/99 11:10

SALE

DEPT	ITEM	PRICE	QTY		
	364174		1	N	\$12.99
SADDLE	S LINK BRA	LID/B			
	8603881		1	N	\$14.99
	CASU/ASTPK				
850	413395	\$24.99	1	N	\$24.99
ZYLOS	HERRINGBON	ie so			
	057077		1	N	\$9.50
3PK BR	IEF A JULI	:AN/3			
	8655772		1	N	\$19.99
EURO V	ELCR/BLACK	(/NDS			
	401637		1	N	\$29.99
	CORD PLY/				
	8635286		1	N	\$24.99
NISSUE	MICR/BEIGE	E/NDS			
Sub To	tal			\$137.44	
AMEX	C	redit Car	d	\$137.44	
Acct#	372214255	227003			
Auth#	487884 H	S 01	/01		
	*		-		
	Total				****
	TOUGL				\$137.44

I agree to pay the above total

[DOWNLOAD DATA]

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[Personnel
Reminders]
[Change
Password]



Offers

Click here to view our privacy policy

Here is where you tell us more about the type of products you are interested in purchasing. Please select the following item categories for merchant notices you can see when you visit ReceiptCity.

You can also enter the specific brands you are interested in - for multiple brands please separate these by comma, for example, "Nike, Adidas". I am interested in:

Please also notify me of	the following off	ers and events by e	e-mail.
Formalwear (Tuxedos		Suits and	
and Gowns)	<u></u>	Business Atire	L
		⊠ Shoes	
⊠Lingerie		Accessories	
Jewelry		China and	
Chocolate and Gift		Crystal	
Baskets		☐Cosmetics	
Fragrances		☐Bath & Body	
Housewares		Appliances	
_		Phyblianices	.1
PC's, Cameras, Consumer Electronics		☐Software	
Music and Videos		l ∏Books	
		∐B00ks	j
Toys and Games		Camping and	
		Outdoor	
Sporting Goods		⊠Food	
Events		l	<u></u>
Please tell us what specia you visit	al events you w	ould like to be no	tified of when
Annual Sale Seasonal Sale [SUBMIT] [RESET]		ni-annual Sale er Sales Events	
The state of the s			

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Figure WP13

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Personal Reminders

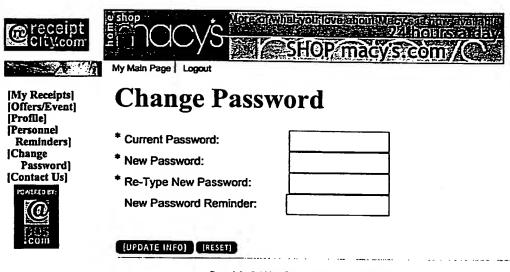
Please fill in following information so that we remind you of the special events.

Event	(m	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		Prior Weeks
	8	8	Senthil Kumara	1
	2001			'
	12	25	The Big Guy	1
	2000			
Anniversary	1	1	1234	1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2004			
Engagemen	1	1		1
	ALL			,
Retirement	1	1		1
	ALL			,
Going Away	1	1		1
	ALL			<u> </u>
Graduation	1	1		1
	ALL		-	r

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Edit Profile

Figure WP16A

Page 1 of 2





[My Receipts]
[Offers/Event]
[Profile]
[Personnel
Reminders]
[Change
Password]
[Contact Us]

Profile

Here is where you tell us more about yourself and how to identify your receipts with our participating merchants (what frequent shopper and credit cards you use when you shop).



* First Name:	Chris
Middie Initial:	A
* Last Name:	Smith
Birthdate:	Month: 6 E Day: 26 E Year: 1960 E
* EMail Address:	cSmith@mobinetix.com
Street Address 1	: 1234 Main Street
Street Address 2	:
* City:	Sunnyvale
* State:	CA-
Country:	USA
* Zip Code:	94086

* Required fields

- Please send me updates about new ReceiptCity services by e-mail
- When new merchants join ReceiptCity and make their receipts available, automatically add my past receipts with these merchants for me.

 (Note: if you do not select this, only receipts for transactions that you approve during the purchase at the

point of sale will be added.)

Cards

Please tell us what frequent shopper cards and credit cards ou typically shop with. We will ONLY use this to identify your receipts and securely store them here for you. This will not be used for purchases or shared with third parties.

Click here to view our privacy policy

Why this is safe and secure

Figure WP16B

Edit Profile

Page 2 of 2

For successful registration, at least one account card must be specified.

Note: This is a secure page: the information you enter will be encrypted for transmission to our secure data center

Account Number	Name On Card	Account Type	Merchant *	
43752000006704	Chris Smith	Master Card	none	¥
37221425522700	Chris Smith	AMEX	none	E.
34576892000	C Smith	Frequent Shopper	Macys	F
54207277322136	Chris M Smith	Master Card	none	E
1234567890	Chris Smith	VISA	none	Ė

^{*} Merchant applies to only frequent shopper cards.

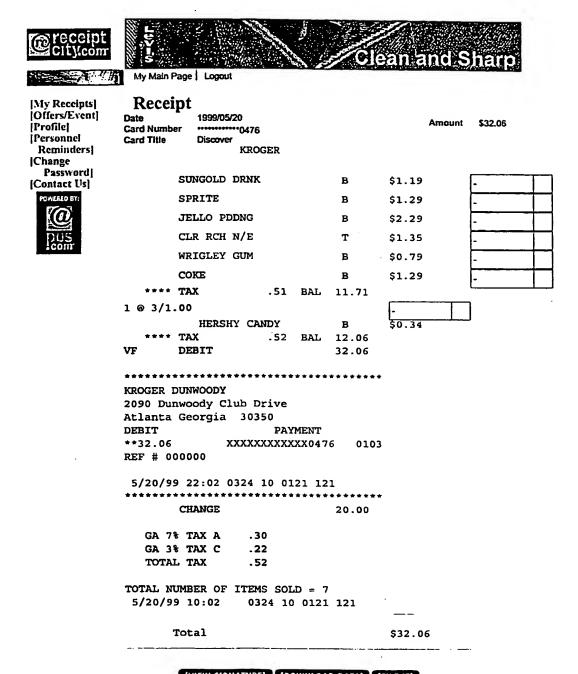
Cash receipt identifier code: 0123456789
Please enter a unique numeric identifier up to 11 digits. For example, this may be your phone number, driver's license, or a combination of phone number and plus last four digits of your social security number. You will be prompted for this identifier at the point of sale if you want an electronic receipt for specific cash transaction.



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details2.asp?Filden=47177K2&RecIden=01442K1 a...

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[My Receipts] [Offers/Event] [Profile] Personnel Reminders] [Change Password] [Contact Us]



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Personal Reminders

Please fill in following information so that we remind you of the special events.

Event	(1	Date mm/dd/yyyy)	Name	Prior Weeks
	8	8	Senthil Kumara	1
	2001			
	12	25	The Big Guy	1
	2000			_
Anniversary	1	1	1234	1
•	2004		- L	J
Engagemen	1	1		1
	ALL		~ <u></u>	<i>J</i>
Housewarm	1	1	1	1
	ALL		- <u> </u>	J
Wedding	1	1		1
	ALL			J
Other	1	1		1
	ALL		J [J

[UPDATE INFO] [RESET]

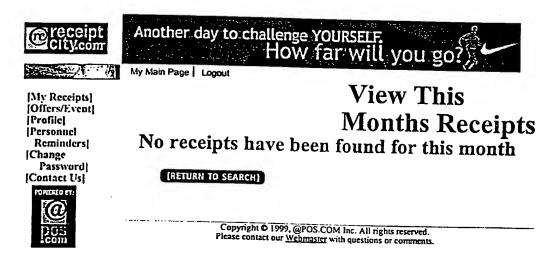
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Figure WP18

31/47

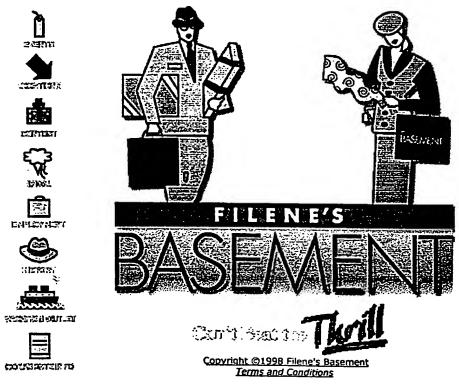
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Welcome to Filene's Basement! You Just Can't ...

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Document: <u>Microsoft Word Format</u> <u>Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format</u>

Register.asp at www.receiptcity.com (secure W...

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Clean and Sharp

Sign Me Up!!!

Join ReceiptCity now to start collecting your receipts and get special notices about valuable savings from participating merchants.

To sign up, you'll need to assign yourself a User Name and Password, then let us know a lit about who you are, what frequent shopper and credit cards you typical shop with and what kind of products you're interested in.

Your ReceiptCity Log-In

Please create a User Name and Password for yourself.

The User Name (example "John1") and Password will be used to let you back into ReceiptCity each time you return.

Important: Be sure to write down your User Name and Password and store it in a safe place.

Please Note: Your User Name must be between 1 and 50 characters long, contain no spaces, and will be checked for uniqueness. Also, your Password must be at least 8 characters long and can not be numeric only (must contain characters from the alphabet).

*=Required

* User Name:	
* Password:	
* Confirm Password (Re-Type):	
Password Reminder:	
(A Password Reminder is a word or few	words that help remind you of your password)
[Continue] [Reset]	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Commish @ 1000 GDO	

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Figure WP22A

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When you visit a Web site displaying the TRUSTe trustmark, you can expect to be notified of:

- what personally identifiable information of yours is collected
- · what organization is collecting the information
- how the information is used
- with whom the information may be shared
- what choices are available to you regarding collection, use and distribution of the information
- what kind of security procedures are in place to protect the loss, misuse or alteration of information under the company's control, and
- · how you can correct any inaccuracies in the information

Any questions regarding this statement should be directed via email to webmaster@ReceiptCity.com. If the website does not respond to your inquiry or your inquiry is not satisfactorily addressed, please contact TRUSTe at http://www.truste.org/users/users_watchdog.html.

Privacy Statement for ReceiptCity

@pos.com publishes this privacy statement to demonstrate our firm commitment to privacy. The information gathering and dissemination practices for the ReceiptCity website are disclosed in full as follows:

Purpose of the Site

ReceiptCity is a leading Internet site for gathering and storing consumers' purchase receipts. The site provides quick and easy access to personal receipts and makes available special offers and other conveniences from participating merchants.

Information to be Gathered

Our registration form collects basic contact information (your name, address, email address), cash receipt identifiers (a string of numbers you create to identify your cash receipts at the point of sale), financial information (your frequent shopper or credit card numbers to identify your receipts), and demographic information (your zip code and age). We do not collect phone numbers. Your zip code and portions of your street address are used to verify your identity with financial credit card processing networks or merchant databases when you register for the first time at ReceiptCity.

You can also request to be reminded of special dates and items that interest you. This type of information is not required, but if you provide it, you will receive reminders of

PrivacyOut.asp at www.receiptcity.com

Figure WP22B

Page 2 of 3

the dates you've selected and notices of promotions that match your interests. We share, at an aggregate level, ReceiptCity users' product interests and reminders with merchants to count the number of users interested in certain products or shopping events.

Your Internet Server Provider (ISP) address is requested to help us diagnose problems with our server and administer our Web site. ISP's, such as AOL and MindSpring, provide your connection to the Internet.

Your email address is used to send you notices of the arrival of new receipts, enhancements to ReceiptCity, and promotions that match your interests. Your e-mail address is also used, for security purposes, to confirm changes to your account profile. Whether you receive email messages is up to you. If you do not wish to receive email messages, you can indicate your preference when you register and or at anytime in the future (see the section on "Your Choices" below).

How the Site Works

At your request, participating merchants send your electronic receipts to the ReceiptCity website where they are stored with any personal data that you have already provided. The provision of your unique identifying information (user name and password) assures that you will be the only person able to view your receipts at ReceiptCity. After you register, access to your receipts is given only after supplying the correct password is provided.

Once you have registered at ReceiptCity, you can access your receipts to accomplish many useful tasks quickly. For example, while you can simply view your receipts, you can also use them to return or exchange merchandise, or make warranty claims, balance your checkbook, submit with expense reports, or download them into Intuit's Quicken. While you're visiting ReceiptCity, you will receive ads and promotions based on the purchases you've made in the past and the interests you've identified. If you request reminder service, we will send you reminders of special dates, or merchandise arrival, based on information you have provided to us.

Your use of the site is free. Site funding comes from participating merchants eager to foster customer loyalty by providing useful customer services.

Third-party Links

This website contains links to other websites. ReceiptCity has no responsibility for the privacy practices or content of other websites. We recommend that you read the privacy statements posted on these sites.

Advertising

We use an outside ad serving company to display ads on our website. These ads may contain "cookies" (see http://c-comm.webopedia.com/TERM/c/cookie.html for a definition of "cookie"). Cookies received with banner ads are collected by our ad-serving company, which records and reports aggregated information to advertisers. Examples of "aggregated" information would be the number of people who see an ad and the number of times people see the ad. The use of cookies also allows the ad-serving company to deliver ads that are more likely to interest you and to avoid showing you the same ad too many times.

Cookies cannot in themselves be used to identify any user of ReceiptCity. The ad serving company stores only information that you voluntarily provide and that cannot be identified as being associated with you. If, however, you prefer not to receive the benefits made possible by cookies, most browsers allow you to reject cookies or choose which cookies you want to accept and which ones you want to reject.

Security

Strong security measures protect this website against the loss, misuse, and alteration of the information stored at the website. Data encryption is the key to our security. For

Figure WP22C

PrivacyOut.asp at www.receiptcity.com

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communication between systems. ReceiptCity uses protocols called Secure Socket Layer (SSL 3.0) and VPN (Virtual Private Network), depending upon the merchant providing receipts, that allow transactions to be encrypted to a very high standard of security. Digital Certificates are used for authentication and secure communications between ReceiptCity and merchants.

Sensitive information such as account numbers remain encrypted while stored in the ReceiptCity database. Our database server is protected in many ways, including dual firewalls, intrusion detection, and comprehensive access logging.

Information from "Outsiders"

The information on this site is provided by the people who use the site and the merchants that sponsor the site. It contains no information from parties that are not participants in your purchase transactions. For example, no information on the site comes from credit bureaus.

Your Choices

This website gives you the opportunity to decline further communication from us at the point where we request information about you. To do so, simply remove the check from the appropriate check box at the point of registration. This site also lets you remove from our database the information that you have provided to us if you want no future communication with us and no longer want to receive our services. To do this, send email to remove@ReceintCiry.

Correcting & Updating Your Information

At any time, you can change or modify information that you have already provided. To make changes, visit www.ReceiptCity.com, log-in and enter your password. Then, select "Profile." After making the changes you want, select "Update Info." To change the list of products that interest you, select from the toolbar "Offers/Events." Change the dates and events you want to be reminded about by selecting "Personal Reminders."

Contacting the Web Site

For answers to questions about this privacy statement, the practices of this website, or your experience with this website, please contact:

ReceiptCity Wehmaster @pos.com 3051 N. First Street San Juse, CA 95134 Wehmaster@receiptcity.com

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@pos.com

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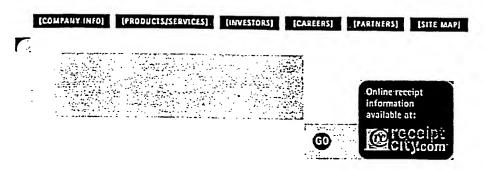


Figure WP23

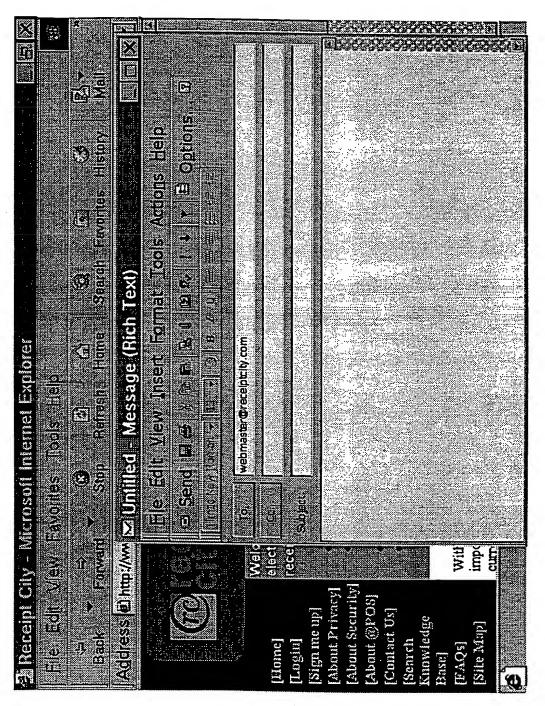
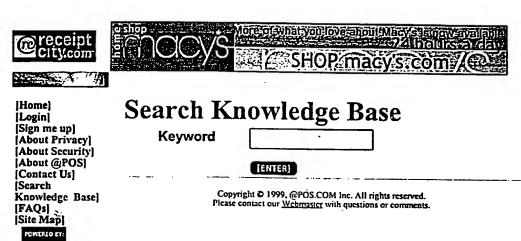


Figure WP24

SearchOut.asp at www.receiptcity.com

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SearchOutResult.asp at www.receiptcity.com

Figure WP26A

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[About Security]
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[Contact Us]
[Search
Knowledge Base]
[FAQs]
[Site Map]



ECOCYS SHOP may see on / C

Search Results

Qt. 1 - What is so special about ReceiptCity?

Ans. ReceiptCity is a secure Internet receipt vault for consumers. Here you can access your receipts for purchases you made with participating businesses. At ReceiptCity, you can download receipts into Quicken and Excel (for personal finance, tax reporting and expense reporting) and see exactly what was purchased (and for those who signed the receipt with electronic signature capture devices,) to answer credit card statement questions. With select merchants, you can also reorder a product, extend a warranty, order accessories, or ask for alternative items if you are dissatisfied and wish to return the item.

ReceiptCity can save you precious time and simplify your storage and searching for receipts.

Qt. 2 - Is receipt city free?

Ans. Yes, as a consumer there are no fees to access your receipts.

QL 3 - I do not find any receipts yet. When will merchant receipts exist in ReceiptCity for me?

Ans. We are currently populating the ReceiptCity site with transactions from a number of retailers in the San Francisco bay area. We are scheduling the arrival of receipts from several large retailer chains now and expect this to begin in the second half of 1999 and increase rapidly from there.

Meanwhile, if there are particular merchants you would like to see participate in this program, e-mail your request to webmaster@receiptcity.com and we'll let them know.

Qt. 4 - What do you do with the information you collect?

Ans.We only use the information to identify your receipts within the merchants' receipts and provide you with relevant promotions, reminders and other rewards. You can opt out from receiving these promotions at any time.

We take privacy very seriously. First, we do not own the receipt data, the merchant does, and second, we subscribe to accepted consumer privacy norms on the Internet. We are in the process of obtaining the TRUSTe seal with regards to privacy. TRUSTe is a not-for-profit company well known for promoting consumer-friendly privacy practices on the Internet. For more about our policies, click on our privacy statement.

Qt. 5 - When I make a purchase, how long does it take before a receipt is available at ReceiptCity?

Ans. This will depend upon the merchant and the merchant's connection to our data center. In general, receipts will be available by the following day or sponer.

Qt. 6 - Why do I have to "opt" for a receipt when I shop at a store with the interactive point of sale (iPOS) terminal and not automatically have receipts posted to ReceiptCity for me?

Ans. This is a policy that varies by merchant. Some merchants will automatically post these for registered ReceiptCity consumers while others will want you to choose.

Qt. 7 - How secure is ReceiptCity.com?

Ans.Modeled after many Internet banks, ReceiptCity's security uses multiple measures to protect against loss, misuse and alteration of the information under our control. Data "encryption" (a technique that makes information unreadable except to those with the unlocking "code") is the key. For communication between a merchant and ReceiptCity, we always use a

Figure WP26B

SearchOutResult.asp at www.receiptcity.com

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protocol called Secure Socket Layer (SSL 3.0) orVPN (Virtual Private Network), which encrypts transactions to a very high standard of security. Digital Certificates are used for authentication and secure communications between ReceiptCity.com and merchants or other suppliers of data. In addition, sensitive information, such as account numbers, are encrypted while stored at ReceiptCity.com.

Our Data Center is located in a physically secure location which is monitored on a full time (24×7) basis. It contains state of the art equipment and software to monitor and ensure that only authorized users have access to the stored data.

Qt. 8 - Who do I contact if I have any questions about ReceiptCity.com or this website?

Ans.Please send any questions you may have about ReceiptCity services or this website to webmaster@receiptcity.com. We welcome the opportunity to make the services and website more useful and enjoyable to our clients and visitors.

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FAQs.asp at www.receiptcity.com

Figure WP27A

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FAQs

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Figure WP27B

FAQs.asp at www.receiptcity.com

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siteMap.asp at www.receiptcity.com

Figure WP28

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[About & Geority]
[About @POS]
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Knowledge Base]
[FAQs]



Site Map Before Login

- Home ReceiptCity home page
- Login (SSL) Login page for registered users
- Sign Me Up (SSL) First time registration process to enter profile and validate user
- About Privacy Detailed statement of our privacy commitments
- About Security Description of the security methods for this site
- About @POS.COM Link to the site which owns this one
- E-mail Us Link to e-mail setup with address of webmaster@receiptcity.com
- FAOs Frequently asked questions with answers for your information
- Site Map You are there now.
- Lost Password (SSL) If you can not remember your password, go here
- Search Knowledge Base Search FAQs and other info available

After Login

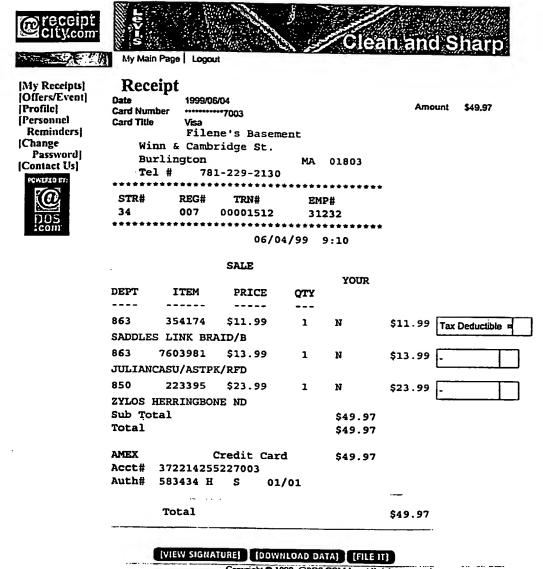
- My receipts (SSL) build a customized search for the specific receipts you desire
 - View Receipts (SSL) View new receipts created since the bookmarked
 - View This Month's Receipts (SSL) View receipts from purchases this
 month
 - Receipt(SSL) Line item details for a receipt
 - Download Data(SSL) Download page for Quicken and Excel format
 - File It(SSL) File this particular receipt
 - View Signature Form(SSL) Ask user to fill in a form before displaying a signature
 - Signature Page(SSL) Displaying receipt details with signature
 - Download Data(SSL)
- Offers/Events(SSL) Add and edit offers and events
- Profile(SSL) Update your personal profile
- Personal Reminders(SSL) Add or change reminders to be sent on personal events
- Change Password(SSL) Specify a new personal password for access to receipts



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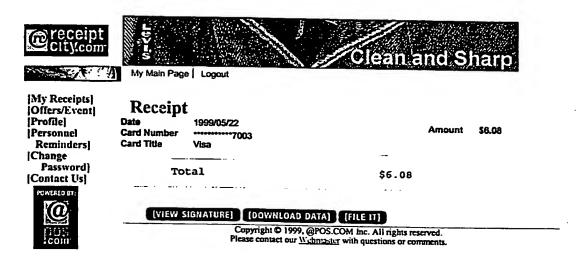


Figure WP30

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